United Nations A/53/L.24

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia: draft resolution

International Year of Mountains

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/30 of 29 July 1998,

98-33619 (E) 041198

Recalling also the relevant provisions of Agenda 21 on sustainable mountain development,

Noting the work already undertaken to achieve sustainable mountain development by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including its role as task manager for chapter 13 of Agenda 21,

1. *Proclaims* the year 2002 as the International Year of Mountains;

2. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to serve as the lead agency for the Year, in collaboration with Governments, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Calls upon* Governments, national and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary contributions in accordance with the guidelines of the Economic and Social Council for international years and anniversaries and to lend other forms of support to the International Year of Mountains;

4. *Encourages* all Governments, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year of Mountains to increase awareness of the importance of sustainable mountain development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the state of the preparations for the International Year of Mountains.

United Nations A/53/L.25

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 November 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 31
Culture of peace

Draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001–2010)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/15 of 20 November 1997 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/47 of 22 July 1997 proclaiming the year 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace, as well as its resolution 52/13 of 20 November 1997 on a culture of peace,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/54 of 17 April 1998 entitled "Towards a culture of peace",[1]

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights concerning the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995–2004),

Taking into account the project of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization entitled "Towards a culture of peace",

Aware that the task of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war requires transformation towards a culture of peace, which consists of values, attitudes and behaviours that reflect and inspire social interaction and sharing based on the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, all human rights, tolerance and solidarity, that reject violence and endeavour to prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation and that guarantee the full exercise of all rights and the means to participate fully in the development process of their society,

Recognizing that enormous harm and suffering are caused to children through different forms of violence at every level of society throughout the world and that a culture of peace

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

98-33920 (E) 051198 051198

and non-violence promotes respect for life and dignity of every human being without prejudice or discrimination of any kind,

Recognizing also the role of education in constructing a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular by teaching the practice of peace and non-violence to children, which will promote the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, by which they learn to live together in peace and harmony which will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and cooperation, should emanate from adults and be instilled in children,

Underlining that the proposed international decade for a culture of peace and non-violence for the children of the world will contribute to the promotion of a culture of peace based on the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations and on respect for human rights, democracy and tolerance, the promotion of development, education for peace, the free flow of information and the wider participation of women as an integral approach to preventing violence and conflicts, and efforts aimed at the creation of conditions for peace and its consolidation,

Convinced that such a decade, at the beginning of the new millennium, would greatly assist the efforts of the international community to foster peace, harmony, all human rights, democracy and development throughout the world,

1. *Proclaims* the period 2001–2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit, in consultation with Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations, a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a draft programme of action to promote the implementation of the Decade at local, national, regional and international levels, and to coordinate the activities of the Decade;

3. *Invites* Member States to take the necessary steps to ensure that the practice of peace and non-violence is taught at all levels in their respective societies, including in educational institutions;

4. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, and invites non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and groups, educational institutions, artists and the media actively to support the Decade for the benefit of every child of the world;

5. *Decides* to consider, at its fifty-fifth session, the question of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001–2010) under the agenda item entitled "Culture of peace".

United Nations A/53/L.26

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 November 1998
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/15 of 20 November 1992, concerning the situation in Central America, and resolutions 47/169 of 22 December 1992, 48/8 of 22 October 1993, 49/16 of 17 November 1994, 50/85 of 15 December 1995 and 51/8 of 25 October 1996 concerning the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", in which it requested the international community to continue providing support to Nicaragua, taking into account the exceptional circumstances faced by that country, and requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Nicaraguan authorities to provide the assistance necessary in the process of consolidation of peace,

Aware that, despite the reduction and renegotiation of the heavy burden of the foreign debt, achieved with the collaboration of the international community, Nicaragua continues to be a heavily indebted country, a fact which negatively affects its ability to ensure real sustainable growth,

Recognizing that, although progress has been made in the area of property problems, much still remains to be done, and that the resolution of this problem is an important factor in the consolidation of peace and democracy in Nicaragua,

98-34568 (E) 101198 101198

Recognizing also the intensive efforts by the Government of Nicaragua to promote a sustained economic recovery and the considerable progress made in securing a broad social consensus by means of an ongoing process of national dialogue with a view to addressing national problems in a peaceful way,

Noting the importance of programmes for creating a culture of respect for human rights, laying the foundations of peace and promoting ethical values which are being implemented in Nicaragua with the cooperation of the international community,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the prevention of natural disasters, the mitigation of their effects and assistance to victims through the municipal, regional and national system created by the Nicaraguan authorities with the assistance of the international community, which demonstrated its effectiveness in the emergency assistance provided to mitigate the serious effects of the drought caused by the El Niño phenomenon, which had a major impact on the country's agricultural production,

Taking into consideration the fact that in 1998 the demobilization of the last armed group remaining in the aftermath of the war was completed,

Considering that, despite the dedication and efforts of the Nicaraguan authorities in mine clearance, in cooperation with the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Defence Board, in many areas which were the scene of armed conflicts the problem of landmines persists, continuing to endanger the population and preventing cultivation and movement in vast areas of the country,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the Support Group for Nicaragua, which, under the coordination of the Secretary-General, continues to play an active role in supporting that country's efforts towards economic recovery and social development,

Considering that, despite the regional fire control and prevention strategy, the El Niño phenomenon prolonged the dry season during the period 1997–1998, leading to an increase in the number of forest fires in the Central American region, Nicaragua being the country which suffered most with extensive tropical forest areas affected,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures adopted pursuant to resolution 51/8,

1. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community, including the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua and by other parties concerned in the tasks of resolving Nicaragua's special economic problems, strengthening democracy and consolidating peace;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his report on the measures adopted pursuant to resolution 51/8;

3. *Encourages* the Government of Nicaragua to support the development of medium and long-term national programmes and strategies, in particular those related to poverty alleviation, economic and social development and the solution of property problems, with a view to the consolidation of a stable democracy;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the efforts and progress made in mine clearance in Nicaragua and calls on the States members of international organizations to continue providing the material, technical and financial support needed by the Government of Nicaragua to complete mine clearance activities in its national territory;

5. *Stresses* the need for the international community to continue its cooperation with Nicaragua in order to supplement its national efforts and provide it with the necessary financial resources consistently and under favourable conditions, with a view to the effective

promotion of its economic growth and development, the conservation of its natural resources and the strengthening of its democracy;

6. *Invites* creditor countries and funding institutions to continue supporting Nicaragua in negotiations in order to come to an effective and equitable solution to the external debt problem and to support the country so that it may join the Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries initiative as soon as possible;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on this resolution and decides to consider at that session the issue of assistance and cooperation for the sustainable development of Nicaragua.

United Nations A/53/L.26/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 November 1998
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/15 of 20 November 1992, concerning the situation in Central America, and resolutions 47/169 of 22 December 1992, 48/8 of 22 October 1993, 49/16 of 17 November 1994, 50/85 of 15 December 1995 and 51/8 of 25 October 1996 concerning the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", in which it requested the international community to continue providing support to Nicaragua, taking into account the exceptional circumstances faced by that country, and requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Nicaraguan authorities to provide the assistance necessary in the process of consolidation of peace,

Aware that, despite the reduction and renegotiation of the heavy burden of the foreign debt, achieved with the collaboration of the international community, Nicaragua continues to be a heavily indebted country, a fact which negatively affects its ability to ensure real sustainable growth,

Recognizing that, although progress has been made in the area of property problems, much still remains to be done, and that the resolution of this problem is an important factor in the consolidation of peace and democracy in Nicaragua,

98-34653 (E) 111198 111198

Recognizing also the intensive efforts by the Government of Nicaragua to promote a sustained economic recovery and the considerable progress made in securing a broad social consensus by means of an ongoing process of national dialogue with a view to addressing national problems in a peaceful way,

Noting the importance of programmes for creating a culture of respect for human rights, laying the foundations of peace and promoting ethical values which are being implemented in Nicaragua with the cooperation of the international community,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the prevention of natural disasters, the mitigation of their effects and assistance to victims through the municipal, regional and national system created by the Nicaraguan authorities with the assistance of the international community, which demonstrated its effectiveness in the emergency assistance provided to mitigate the serious effects of the drought caused by the El Niño phenomenon, which had a major impact on the country's agricultural production,

Taking into consideration the fact that in 1998 the demobilization of the last armed group remaining in the aftermath of the war was completed,

Considering that, despite the dedication and efforts of the Nicaraguan authorities in mine clearance, in cooperation with the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Defence Board, in many areas which were the scene of armed conflicts the problem of landmines persists, continuing to endanger the population and preventing cultivation and movement in vast areas of the country,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the Support Group for Nicaragua, which, under the coordination of the Secretary-General, continues to play an active role in supporting that country's efforts towards economic recovery and social development,

Considering that, despite the regional fire control and prevention strategy, the El Niño phenomenon prolonged the dry season during the period 1997–1998, leading to an increase in the number of forest fires in the Central American region, Nicaragua being the country which suffered most with extensive tropical forest areas affected,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures adopted pursuant to resolution 51/8,

1. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community, including the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua and by other parties concerned in the tasks of resolving Nicaragua's special economic problems, strengthening democracy and consolidating peace;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his report on the measures adopted pursuant to resolution 51/8;

3. *Encourages* the Government of Nicaragua to support the development of medium and long-term national programmes and strategies, in particular those related to poverty alleviation, economic and social development and the solution of property problems, with a view to the consolidation of a stable democracy;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the efforts and progress made in mine clearance in Nicaragua and calls on the States members of international organizations to continue providing the material, technical and financial support needed by the Government of Nicaragua to complete mine clearance activities in its national territory;

5. *Stresses* the need for the international community to continue its cooperation with Nicaragua in order to supplement its national efforts and provide it with the necessary financial resources consistently and under favourable conditions, with a view to the effective

promotion of its economic growth and development, the conservation of its natural resources and the strengthening of its democracy;

6. *Invites* creditor countries and funding institutions to continue supporting Nicaragua in negotiations in order to come to an effective and equitable solution to the external debt problem and to support the country so that it may join the Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries initiative as soon as possible;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the action taken during the humanitarian segment to implement the present resolution.

United Nations A/53/L.26/Rev.2

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 November 1998
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/15 of 20 November 1992, concerning the situation in Central America, and resolutions 47/169 of 22 December 1992, 48/8 of 22 October 1993, 49/16 of 17 November 1994, 50/85 of 15 December 1995 and 51/8 of 25 October 1996 concerning the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", in which it requested the international community to continue providing support to Nicaragua, taking into account the exceptional circumstances faced by that country, and requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide the assistance necessary in the process of consolidation of peace,

Aware that, despite the reduction and renegotiation of the heavy burden of the foreign debt, achieved with the collaboration of the international community, Nicaragua continues to be a heavily indebted country, a fact which negatively affects its ability to ensure real sustainable growth,

Recognizing that, although progress has been made in the area of property problems, much still remains to be done, and that the resolution of this problem is an important factor in the consolidation of peace and democracy in Nicaragua,

98-35329 (E) 131198

Recognizing also the intensive efforts by the Government of Nicaragua to promote a sustained economic recovery and the considerable progress made in securing a broad social consensus by means of an ongoing process of national dialogue with a view to addressing national problems in a peaceful way,

Noting the importance of programmes for creating a culture of respect for human rights, laying the foundations of peace and promoting ethical values which are being implemented in Nicaragua with the cooperation of the international community,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the prevention of natural disasters, the mitigation of their effects and assistance to victims through the municipal, regional and national system created by the Nicaraguan authorities with the assistance of the international community, which demonstrated its effectiveness in the emergency assistance provided to mitigate the serious effects of the drought caused by the El Niño phenomenon, which had a major impact on the country's agricultural production,

Taking into consideration the fact that in 1998 the demobilization of the last armed group remaining in the aftermath of the war was completed,

Considering that, despite the dedication and efforts of the Nicaraguan authorities in mine clearance, in cooperation with the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Defence Board, in many areas which were the scene of armed conflicts the problem of landmines persists, continuing to endanger the population and preventing cultivation and movement in vast areas of the country,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the Support Group for Nicaragua, which, under the coordination of the Secretary-General, continues to play an active role in supporting that country's efforts towards economic recovery and social development,

Considering that, despite the regional fire control and prevention strategy, the El Niño phenomenon prolonged the dry season during the period 1997–1998, leading to an increase in the number of forest fires in the Central American region, Nicaragua being the country which suffered most with extensive tropical forest areas affected,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the measures adopted pursuant to resolution 51/8,[1]

1. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community, including the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua and by other parties concerned in the tasks of resolving Nicaragua's special economic problems, strengthening democracy and consolidating peace;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his report concerning the measures adopted pursuant to resolution 51/8;[1]

3. *Encourages* the Government of Nicaragua to support the development of medium-term and long-term national programmes and strategies, in particular those related to poverty alleviation, economic and social development and the solution of property problems, with a view to the consolidation of a stable democracy;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the efforts and progress made in mine clearance in Nicaragua and calls on the States members of international organizations to continue providing the material, technical and financial support needed by the Government of Nicaragua to complete mine-clearance activities in its national territory;

[1] A/53/291

5. *Stresses* the need for the international community to continue its cooperation with Nicaragua in order to supplement its national efforts and provide it with the necessary financial resources consistently and under favourable conditions, with a view to the effective promotion of its economic growth and development, the conservation of its natural resources and the strengthening of its democracy;

6. *Invites* creditor countries and funding institutions to continue supporting Nicaragua in negotiations in order to come to an effective and equitable solution to the external debt problem and to support the country so that it may join the Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries initiative as soon as possible;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2000 substantive session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/53/L.26/Rev.2/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 1998
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bangladesh, Brazil, Denmark, Eritrea, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

98-35753 (E) 171198 171198

United Nations A/53/L.27

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 November 1998
English
Original: French

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Assistance to Niger, which is severely affected by floods

The General Assembly,

Seriously concerned at the loss of human life and unprecedented destruction of property, dwellings and infrastructure caused in recent months by the severest floods recorded in the history of Niger,

Recalling that Niger is one of the least developed countries and one of the poorest according to the human development index,

Considering that the extent of the disaster and its short- and long-term effects require, as a complement to the endeavours of the Government and people of Niger, a humanitarian contribution from the international community to undertake relief and rehabilitation operations,

Considering the appeal made to the international community on 19 August 1998 by the Government of Niger for assistance in dealing with the disastrous consequences of the floods,

98-34574 (E) 101198 101198

1. *Expresses its solidarity with and support for* the Government and people of Niger at this difficult time;

2. *Calls upon* all States Members, the specialized agencies and other agencies and organizations in the United Nations system, as well as the financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, to extend generous assistance to Niger in support of the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction operations and programmes it is undertaking with a view to dealing with the disastrous consequences of the floods;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States Members and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have so generously helped the Government of Niger to take the first immediate relief measures;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all the arrangements for the mobilization and coordination of the humanitarian assistance of the international institutions and specialized agencies in the United Nations system in order to support the endeavours of the Government of Niger.

United Nations A/53/L.27/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.:Limited
10 November 1998
English
Original: French

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Assistance to the Niger, which is severely affected by floods

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Comoros, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Kuwait, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Zimbabwe.

98-35759 (E) 171198 171198

United Nations A/53/L.28

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 November 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 42
Assistance in mine clearance

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Assistance in mine action

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993, 49/215 of 23 December 1994, 50/82 of 14 December 1995, 51/149 of 13 December 1996 and 52/173 of 18 December 1997 on assistance in mine clearance, all adopted without a vote,

Considering mine action to be an important component of United Nations humanitarian and development activities,

Reaffirming its deep concern at the tremendous humanitarian problem caused by the presence of mines and other unexploded devices that have serious and lasting social and economic consequences for the populations of mine-infested countries and constitute an obstacle to the return of refugees and other displaced persons, to humanitarian aid operations and to reconstruction and economic development, as well as to the restoration of normal social conditions,

Reiterating its dismay at the high number of victims of mines, especially among civilian populations, particularly children, and recalling in this context Commission on

98-35197 (E) 131198

Human Rights resolutions 1995/79 of 8 March 1995,[1] 1996/85 of 24 April 1996,[2] 1997/78 of 18 April 1997[3] and 1998/76 of 22 April 1998[4] on the rights of the child and resolutions 1996/27 of 19 April 1996[2] and 1998/31 of 17 April 1998[4] and decision 1997/107 of 11 April 1997[3] on the human rights of persons with disabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the number of mines that continue to be laid each year, as well as the presence of a large number of mines and other unexploded devices as a result of armed conflicts, and thus convinced of the necessity and urgency of a significant increase in mine-clearance efforts by the international community with a view to eliminating the threat of landmines to civilians as soon as possible,

Noting the decisions taken at the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[5] particularly with respect to Protocol II of the convention and the inclusion in the Amended Protocol[6] of a number of provisions of importance for mine-clearance operations, notably the requirement of detectability,

Noting the entry into force of the Amended Protocol II of the Convention on 3 December 1998,

Recalling that the States parties at the Review Conference declared their commitment to keeping the provisions of Protocol II under review in order to ensure that the concerns regarding the weapons it covers are addressed, and that they would encourage efforts of the United Nations and other organizations to address all the problems of landmines,

Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction adopted at the Oslo Conference on 18 September 1997 and opened for signature at Ottawa on 3 December 1997, which, among other things, recognizes that States parties in a position to do so should provide assistance for mine-clearance and related activities, for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine-awareness programmes, has been signed by over one hundred and thirty States,

Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction will enter into force on 1 March 1999,

Encouraged by the initiatives taken at conferences held at Elsinore, Denmark, Bonn, Germany, and Tokyo, notably in relation to international standards and procedures for humanitarian mine-clearance operations, as well as the development of new technology for landmine detection and removal and the rehabilitation of landmine victims, which can serve as a basis on which to advance the safety, effectiveness and professionalism of these operations throughout the world,

Taking note of the Plan of Action on Landmines adopted at the First Continental Conference of African Experts on Landmines, held at Kempton Park, South Africa, and the adoption at Harare by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity of a

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] Ibid., *1996, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1996/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[3] Ibid., *1997, Supplement No. 3* (E/1997/23), chap. II.

[4] Ibid., *1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[5] CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I).

[6] Ibid., annex B.

resolution on the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the issue of anti-personnel mines and international efforts to reach a total ban,[7]

Taking note also of the Agenda for Mine Action developed at the Mine Action Forum at Ottawa in December 1997, and of the outcome of the Workshop on Mine-Action Coordination held at Ottawa in March 1998,

Taking note further of the outcome of the Conference on global Humanitarian Demining held in Washington, D.C., in May 1998,

Noting the international conferences held recently on modern demining technology at Karlsruhe, Germany, and the Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy; on landmine injury and rehabilitation at Amman; on the implementation of treaty obligations in the armed forces at Vienna; and other relevant international meetings,

Noting also the International Forum on Demining and Victim Assistance held at Phnom Penh in October 1998, which underlined the importance of ownership by mine-affected countries and their partnership with the international community in conducting mine-action activities in a suitable way towards the "zero victim goal",

Emphasizing the importance of recording the location of mines, of retaining all such records and making them available to concerned parties upon cessation of hostilities, and welcoming the strengthening of the relevant provisions in international law,

Stressing the need to convince mine-affected countries to halt new deployments of anti-personnel mines to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of mine-clearance operations,

Recognizing the important role that the international community, particularly States involved in the deployment of mines, can play in assisting mine clearance in mine-affected countries through the provision of necessary maps and information and appropriate technical and material assistance to remove or otherwise render ineffective existing minefields, mines and booby-traps,

Bearing in mind the serious threat that mines and other unexploded devices post to the safety, health and lives of personnel participating in humanitarian, peacekeeping and rehabilitation programmes and operations,

Aware that the rate of mine clearance needs to accelerate substantially if the global landmine problem is to be tackled effectively,

Concerned about the limited availability of safe and cost-effective mine-detection and mine-clearance equipment as well as the need for effective global coordination in research and development to improve the relevant technology, and conscious of the need to promote further and more rapid progress in this field and to foster international technical cooperation to this end,

Recognizing that, in addition to the primary role of States, the United Nations has an important role in the field of assistance in mine action,

Noting with satisfaction the inclusion in the mandates of several peacekeeping operations of provisions relating to mine-clearance work carried out under the direction of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat in the context of such operations,

Commending the activities already undertaken by the United Nations system, donor and recipient Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-

[7] See A/52/465, annex I.

governmental organizations to coordinate their efforts and seek solutions to the problems related to the presence of mines and other unexploded devices, as well as their assistance to mine victims,

Also commending the role of the Secretary-General in increasing public awareness of the problem of landmines, and in the establishment of the central landmine database and inventories of mine-awareness materials and mine-clearance techniques,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the activities of the United Nations in assistance in mine clearance;[8]

2. *Welcomes*, in particular, the efforts made by the United Nations to foster the establishment of mine-clearance capacities in countries where mines constitute a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the local population, and, emphasizing the importance of developing national mine-clearance capacities, urges all Member States and regional organizations, particularly those that have a capacity to do so, to assist mine-affected countries in the establishment of development of their national mine-clearance capacities;

3. *Invites* Member States to develop national programmes, in cooperation with regional organizations and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system where appropriate, to promote awareness of landmines, especially among children;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments and regional organizations for their financial contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance and other demining programmes, and appeals to them to continue this support through further contributions;

5. *Encourages* all relevant multilateral and national programmes and bodies to include, in coordination with the United Nations, activities related to mine action in their humanitarian, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development assistance activities, where appropriate, bearing in mind the need to ensure national ownership, sustainability and capacity-building;

6. *Stresses* the importance of international support for emergency assistance to mine victims and the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims;

7. *Emphasizes again* the important role of the United Nations in the effective coordination of mine-action activities, including those by regional organizations, and welcomes in this regard the policy on mine action and effective coordination developed by the Secretary-General in annex II to his report,[8] which encapsulates the key principles on which United Nations mine action is based and clarifies roles and responsibilities within the United Nations system;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to develop further a comprehensive mine-action strategy, taking into consideration the impact of the landmine problem on rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of assistance in mine action by the United Nations, and emphasizes in this respect the importance of further multisectoral assessments and surveys;

9. *Welcomes* the creation of the United Nations Mine Action Service within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, its designation as the focal point for mine action within the United Nations system, and its ongoing collaboration with and coordination of all mine-related activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;

[8] A/53/496.

10. *Urges* Member States, regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General and, in particular, to provide him with information and data as well as other appropriate resources that could be useful in strengthening the coordination role of the United Nations in mine action, particularly in mine awareness, training, surveying, mine detection and clearance, scientific research on mine-detection and mine-clearance technology, and assistance to victims, including information on and distribution of medical equipment and supplies;

11. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those that have a capacity to do so, to provide the necessary information and technical and material assistance, as appropriate, and to locate, remove, destroy or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines, booby-traps and other devices in accordance with international law, as soon as possible;

12. *Urges* Member States and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have the ability to do so to provide, as appropriate, technological assistance to mine-infested countries and to promote scientific research and development on humanitarian mine-clearance techniques and technology so that mine-clearance activities may be carried out more effectively at lower cost and through safer means and to promote international collaboration in this regard;

13. *Encourages* Member States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to support ongoing activities to promote appropriate technology, as well as international operational and safety standards for humanitarian mine-clearance activities, including the early follow-up of the International Conference on Mine Clearance Technology;[9]

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the progress achieved on all relevant issues outlined both in his previous reports to the Assembly on assistance in mine clearance and in the present resolution, and on the operation of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance and other demining programmes;

15. *Suggests* in this regard that the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance be renamed Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Assistance in mine action".

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[9] See A/51/472, annex.

United Nations A/53/L.28/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 42
Assistance in mine clearance

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Assistance in mine action

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Angola, Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jordan, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Romania, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

98-36050 (E) 181198

United Nations A/53/L.29

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 November 1998
English
Original: French

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Benin, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen: draft resolution

Special emergency assistance to the Comoros

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on emergency economic assistance to the Comoros,[1]

Recalling its resolution 51/30 F of 13 December 1996 on special emergency economic assistance to the Comoros,

Noting the fact that the Comoros has been subjected to external events beyond its control,

Noting also the political, economic and social trauma caused by those events, which are paralysing the economic activities of the Government, including the collection of State revenues from much of the national territory, thereby depriving the State budget of the greater part of its regular budget income,

Noting further that, as a result of those events, a severe economic crisis has led to serious political consequences characterized by separatist tendencies which, since March 1997, have threatened the territorial integrity and economic and social survival of the Comoros,

Recognizing that this situation has resulted in the following: a decline in the country's gross domestic product with adverse economic consequences; the complete impoverishment

[1] A/53/330.

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of the population; the inability of the Government to ensure that the salaries of civil servants are paid regularly; the virtual paralysis owing to a lack of resources, of the reconstruction and development programmes essential to the survival of the country; and a severe recession that has led to the complete collapse of the energy sector and severe electricity and fuel shortages,

Aware of the efforts made by the Government and people of the Comoros to assist the most affected and deprived sectors of the population,

Considering, in particular, that in order to respond to those urgent humanitarian needs the Government of the Comoros, in the absence of other resources, has had to reallocate as a matter of great urgency the major part of the budget required for the functioning of the State and the financial resources normally devoted to vital economic and social programmes,

Noting also that the unfavourable situation of the Comoros, which is on the list of least developed countries, is aggravated by several important factors, including its physical distance from its trading partners, the scarcity of natural resources, the diminutive size of the domestic market, the fall in prices of its export products and the poverty of its soil,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the Secretary-General of 3 September 1998 on emergency economic assistance to the Comoros;[1]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for having, from 25 August to 6 September 1997, expeditiously dispatched the multidisciplinary humanitarian and technical assessment mission to the Comoros, and for the mission's conclusions, which are contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Urges* the international community to respond generously to the needs for urgent assistance identified in annexes I and II to the report of the Secretary-General, and to grant to the Government of the Comoros all necessary assistance to enable it to cope with its budget deficits, including gifts in cash and in kind and debt forgiveness;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and to all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and all the international organizations concerned, including United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, for the assistance they have provided for the relief of the Comoros, and urges them, in consultation with the Government of the Comoros, to help the country to meet its most pressing humanitarian needs and to pursue its efforts to effect economic recovery;

5. *Stresses* that the financial resources available remain nonetheless insufficient vis-à-vis the basic needs to ensure the recovery of the country;

6. *Requests* all Member States and donor bodies, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations, to grant to the Comoros all necessary financial, economic and technical assistance, in order to enable it to achieve national reconstruction and sustainable development;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the above-mentioned assistance and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/53/L.29/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 1998
English
Original: French

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Benin, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen: draft resolution

Special emergency economic assistance to the Comoros

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Chile, Cuba, Eritrea, France, India and Italy.

98-35765 (E) 171198 171198

United Nations A/53/L.30

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 November 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990, 47/42 of 9 December 1992, 49/21 D of 20 December 1994 and 51/30 D of 5 December 1996, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993, 49/215 of 23 December 1994, 50/82 of 14 December 1995, 51/149 of 13 December 1996 and 52/173 of 18 December 1997 on assistance in mine clearance, and stressing the need to foster the establishment of national mine clearance capacity with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to deal more effectively with the adverse effects of these weapons within the framework of the efforts for national reconstruction,

Bearing in mind that Mozambique is recovering from a devastating war and that a proper response to address the current situation in the country requires substantial international assistance in a comprehensive and integrated manner and linking, *inter alia*, resettlement to reintegration programmes in order to strengthen further the process of national reconstruction and development,

98-35096 (E) 121198

Bearing in mind also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Development Countries for the 1990s,[1] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990 and the mutual commitment entered into on that occasion,

Noting the mobilization and allocation of resources by States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist national efforts,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the assistance rendered to Mozambique by various States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the consolidation of a lasting peace and tranquillity, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in Mozambique;

4. *Recognizes* the ongoing efforts undertaken by the Government and the people of Mozambique for national reconstruction and development;

5. *Stresses* that Mozambique has made significant progress in mitigating the consequences of a devastating war and that continued substantial coordinated international assistance is required to assist the country in addressing its development needs;

6. *Stresses also* the significant progress made by the Government of Mozambique in extending essential social services and in establishing an operating environment for poverty reduction and sustainable human development;

7. *Welcomes* the development assistance focused on rehabilitation and extension of essential social services and infrastructure, human capital investment, promoting smallholder agriculture and establishing an enabling environment for the expansion of private sector activity;

8. *Commends* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to mine clearance in Mozambique, and urges those that have the capacity to do so to continue to provide the needed assistance with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to develop its national mine clearance capacity within the framework of the ongoing mine clearance programme;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique;

(b) To continue coordinating the work of the United Nations system for adequate response to the development needs of Mozambique;

(c) To prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

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[1] A/CONF.147/18, part one.

[2] A/53/157

United Nations A/53/L.30/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 November 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990, 47/42 of 9 December 1992, 49/21 D of 20 December 1994 and 51/30 D of 5 December 1996, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993, 49/215 of 23 December 1994, 50/82 of 14 December 1995, 51/149 of 13 December 1996 and 52/173 of 18 December 1997 on assistance in mine clearance, and stressing the need to foster the establishment of national mine clearance capacity with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to deal more effectively with the adverse effects of these weapons within the framework of the efforts for national reconstruction,

Bearing in mind that Mozambique is recovering from a devastating war and that a proper response to address the current situation in the country requires substantial international assistance in a comprehensive and integrated manner and linking, *inter alia*, resettlement to reintegration programmes in order to strengthen further the process of national reconstruction and development,

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Bearing in mind also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Development Countries for the 1990s,[1] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990 and the mutual commitment entered into on that occasion,

Noting the mobilization and allocation of resources by States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist national efforts,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the assistance rendered to Mozambique by various States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the consolidation of a lasting peace and tranquillity, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in Mozambique;

4. *Recognizes* the ongoing efforts undertaken by the Government and the people of Mozambique for national reconstruction and development;

5. *Stresses* that Mozambique has made significant progress in mitigating the consequences of a devastating war and that continued substantial coordinated international assistance is required to assist the country in addressing its development needs;

6. *Stresses also* the significant progress made by the Government of Mozambique in extending essential social services and in establishing an operating environment for poverty reduction and sustainable human development;

7. *Welcomes* the development assistance focused on rehabilitation and extension of essential social services and infrastructure, human capital investment, promoting smallholder agriculture and establishing an enabling environment for the expansion of private sector activity;

8. *Commends* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to mine clearance in Mozambique, and urges those that have the capacity to do so to continue to provide the needed assistance with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to develop its national mine clearance capacity within the framework of the ongoing mine clearance programme;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique;

(b) To continue coordinating the work of the United Nations system for adequate response to the development needs of Mozambique;

(c) To prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

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[1] A/CONF.147/18, part one.

[2] A/53/157.

United Nations A/53/L.30/Rev.1*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 November 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 45/227 of 21 December 1990, 47/42 of 9 December 1992, 49/21 D of 20 December 1994 and 51/30 D of 5 December 1996, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993, 49/215 of 23 December 1994, 50/82 of 14 December 1995, 51/149 of 13 December 1996 and 52/173 of 18 December 1997 on assistance in mine clearance, and stressing the need to foster the establishment of national mine clearance capacity with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to deal more effectively with the adverse effects of those weapons within the framework of the efforts for national reconstruction,

Bearing in mind that Mozambique is recovering from a devastating war and that a proper response to address the current situation in the country requires substantial

* Reissued for technical reasons.

98-35576 (E) 201198

international assistance in a comprehensive and integrated manner and linking, *inter alia*, resettlement to reintegration programmes in order to strengthen further the process of national reconstruction and development,

Bearing in mind also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[1] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990 and the mutual commitment entered into on that occasion,

Noting the mobilization and allocation of resources by States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist national efforts,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the assistance rendered to Mozambique by various States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the consolidation of a lasting peace and tranquillity, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in Mozambique;

4. *Recognizes* the ongoing efforts undertaken by the Government and the people of Mozambique for national reconstruction and development;

5. *Stresses* that Mozambique has made significant progress in mitigating the consequences of a devastating war and that continued substantial coordinated international assistance is required to assist the country in addressing its development needs;

6. *Stresses also* the significant progress made by the Government of Mozambique in extending essential social services and in establishing an operating environment for poverty reduction and sustainable human development;

7. *Welcomes* the development assistance focused on rehabilitation and extension of essential social services and infrastructure, human capital investment, promoting smallholder agriculture and establishing an enabling environment for the expansion of private sector activity;

8. *Commends* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to mine action in Mozambique, and urges those that have the capacity to do so to continue to provide the needed assistance with a view to enabling the Government of Mozambique to develop its national mine action capacity within the framework of the ongoing mine action programme;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique;

(b) To continue coordinating the work of the United Nations system for adequate response to the development needs of Mozambique;

(c) To prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

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[1] A/CONF.147/18, part one.

[2] A/53/157.